

### ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

A Schedule showing the probable days on which the Mails from England will arrive at the St. Andrews Post Office, and the days on which they will close for England between March 1848, and January 1849.

Due at St. Andrews. Close at Saint Andrews.

TUESDAY	FRIDAY 31st March 5am
28th March, 6pm	Monday 17th April
11th April	Friday 23rd
25th	Monday 9th May
2d May	Friday 12th
9th	Monday 22d
16th	Friday 26th
23d	Monday 5th June
30th	Tuesday 9th
6th June	Monday 19th
13th	Friday 23d
20th	Monday 3d July
27th	Friday 7th
4th July	Monday 17th
11th	Friday 21st
18th	Monday 31st
25th	Friday 4th August
1st August	Monday 14th
8th	Friday 18th
15th	Monday 28th
22d	Friday 1st September
29th	Monday 11th
5th September	Friday 15th
12th	Monday 25th
19th	Friday 29th
26th	Monday 9th October
3d October	Friday 13th
10th	Monday 23d
17th	Friday 27th
24th	Monday 6th Novemr
31st	Friday 10th
7th November	Monday 20th
14th	Friday 24th
21st	Monday 4th Decemr
28th	Friday 8th
5th December	Monday 18th
12th	Friday 22d
19th	
26th Jan'y 1849	
16th "	

### POETRY.

#### A VALENTINE.

Almost every lady wants a husband of course—  
if she can get one of the right stamp—but not every  
one is able to describe the kind of man she wants,  
as well as the authorities of the following:  
Wanted—a hand my path to guide,  
As a reward in life's vale I glide,  
And stay as should my foot o'er slide  
From wisdom's narrow way.

Wanted—an arm on which to lean,  
When dark and low ring clouds are seen,  
Without a ray of light between—  
In sad affliction's day.

Wanted—a heart—all my own,  
To whom my joys and griefs are known,  
That in its turn would make, alone  
Mine—and high Heaven its stay.

Wanted—an eye, whate'er its hue,  
Whose depths reveal affection true,  
And ever, beaming with a new,  
And sweet, and chastened ray.

Wanted—a voice whose sweetest tone  
Shall ever—ever be my own,  
Through innate kindness may be shown  
By all that it shall say.

Wanted—a whole soul, generous man,  
Whose principles will bear close scan,  
And shine more brightly—come what can  
In trial's scathing day.

Wanted a soul to mine a twin,  
To help me load—and leave all sin  
And while on earth—whenever begin  
The everlasting day.

**SENSITIVE PLANT.** A young lady endowed  
with the most delicate nerves, mentioned one evening  
to a few friends assembled in her drawing  
room that she had a horror of the rose; "The per-  
fumes of this flower," said she, "gives me the ver-  
tigo." The conversation was interrupted by the  
visit of her fair friend, who was going to a ball, and  
wore a rose-bud in her head-dress. Our fair her-  
oine turned pale directly, tossed her arms and fled  
gracefully in a syncope towards the ottoman. "What  
a strange nervous susceptibility!" cried the spectators.  
"For heaven's sake, madam, go away! Don't  
you see you have caused this attack?" "I!"  
replied the astonished lady. "Yes, of course, it  
is the perfume of the rose-bud in your hair."  
Really, if it is so I will sacrifice the guilty flower;  
but judge before you sentence." The flower, de-  
tached from the head-dress, was passed from hand  
to hand among the spectators, but their solicitude  
now gave way to a different emotion—"the fatal  
rose bud was an artificial one!"

Jolly Pynch in the Alminac, says that a  
gormondized is as much like a spirited horse  
as ever two peas were. We didn't see how  
all the funny fellow put his thumb to his  
nose with a queer leer, and added "of course  
you know the both want bits in their mouth  
continually!" We dropped the book right  
away.

### From the London Railway Record. ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILWAY— RAILWAYS AND COLONIZATION.

Tas discussion which occurred on Thursday  
night, in the House of Lords, on the subject  
of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway  
Company, will excuse our again advert-  
ing to this important subject. We are quite  
willing to admit that, as a topic, the one in  
question is generally voted as "slow," and  
the proposition to establish some system  
whereby the Colonies may be a benefit and  
not a burden to the mother country, and pro-  
mote, by the reaction of civilization, her best  
interests—social and commercial—is one  
which in the daily and hebdomadal press  
must give way to matters of more immediate,  
and what is called practical, attraction.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from  
the Company in New Brunswick, stating  
that they had paid up 10 per cent. on the  
capital, and that, with that amount of deposit,  
sections of the line were under contract;  
that the continued depression, and, more par-  
ticularly, the barthen imposed upon the colo-  
nists to support the pauper immigration from  
Ireland, made it improbable that calls would  
be responded to; that the British Govern-  
ment now paid an immense bonus to the  
United States for the conveyance of the mails  
to Quebec, which might be carried more  
rapidly and economically by the St. Andrews  
and Quebec Railway, in connection with a  
railway from Halifax to the Bay of Fundy;  
that by a very moderate loan from Govern-  
ment, on which 5 per cent. would be guaran-  
teed, a thousand families would be at once  
profitably employed, a stimulus afforded to  
the settlement of the country, and the trade  
of Canada prevented from being diverted for-  
ever into the channel of the United States.  
[The loan asked for is about equal to one  
year's income received lately by the United  
States Post Office from Great Britain.]

Such a loan of grant, considered Lord Fitz-  
william, would be of considerable advantage  
not only for the purposes of traffic and com-  
merce, but as affording a means of employ-  
ment to emigrants from Ireland—vast num-  
bers of whom were wholly destitute of em-  
ployment, or the means of living when they  
reached their place of destination. It had  
been stated by a noble Lord (Lord Ellenbor-  
ough) that upwards of 62,000 had been paid  
for the transmission of the mails from  
Halifax, via Boston, to Quebec; and that  
not less than 40,000 of that went to the  
American Government. Now, the petition-  
ers stated, if they received this loan, the  
mails would be transported more economically  
and more expeditiously by this railway in  
connection with one from Halifax to the Bay  
of Fundy, entirely through British territory  
(Heart, hear.)

Lord Ashburton, in presenting a petition  
from the inhabitants of the counties traversed  
by the route, to the same effect, admitted the  
unprecedented pressure upon the Government  
resources at this moment; but held forth the  
exceptional and important character of the  
claims of the Colony, and cordially supported  
the prayer of the petitioners.

Earl Grey assured his noble friends that  
the importance of the subject had not escaped  
the attention of the Government, who felt  
deeply that such a railway would be most  
desirable. The question would be fully con-  
sidered when the Engineer's final Report of  
a trunk line to connect Halifax with Quebec  
had been sent home. There were at the  
present moment many pressing applications  
from the colonies for various grants and loans  
for the purposes of valuable works. But at  
the same time, the principle of lending money  
for such, was one which should be adopted  
with great caution, and the circumstances of  
the Government were not those to encourage  
it in embarking money in speculations. With  
regard to its affording a means of employ-  
ment to emigrants, he could assure the House  
that at this moment, even with the enormous  
immigration at present going forward, there  
was no lack of employment for the efficient  
labourer; although, in the last year upwards  
of a quarter of a million left these shores for  
those of America, yet the Governor of New  
Brunswick, in his Report, stated that, had  
the railway gone on which had been propo-  
sed, it would have been necessary to have  
sent over to these countries in order to have  
engaged labourers. Unfortunately, the class  
of persons who emigrated were not an effi-  
cient class of labourers, and this fact accounted  
for the destitution which sometimes occurred.

We are well pleased to observe that Earl  
Grey fully admitted the desirableness of the  
undertaking, and are additionally gratified  
to learn that, in a despatch to Sir William  
Colebrooke, of the 2nd December last, he  
assented to the claim of the colony to indemnity  
for the burthens placed upon it by the im-  
crease of poor-rates to support Irish immi-  
grants. His Lordship, however, insists upon  
the necessity of caution and economy (alas!  
is not all our colonial economy the saving of  
the nail, and the losing of the horse—the  
saving of the penny, and the losing of the  
pound?); and he lays down—not, we trust,  
as a reason for doing nothing, but for not  
going too fast, or, we presume, for not mak-  
ing the colonies too attractive, that except in

the case of the flood of paupers who proceed-  
ed to Canada last year (a pretty formidable  
exception, but which, it ought to be stated,  
was unauthorized by the Government), emi-  
grants invariably found occupation in the  
colonies of British America; and that the  
formation of a railway would increase an al-  
ready large and efficient demand for labour  
from this country. We doubt not that, con-  
sidering the limited and (as regards the en-  
couragement of British manufactures by the  
creation of new societies of colonial consu-  
mers of British goods) altogether inadequate  
scale of British Colonization in this nine-  
teenth century, the very prospect of a grand  
and comprehensive system of railway and  
social Colonization, fraught as it would be  
with incalculable blessings to every class of  
the British community, would appear to John  
Bull—to practical men—a Utopian enterprise  
involving a vast deal of trouble and expense,  
without any good prospect of 10 per cent. on  
the outlay.

We join issue upon the point, and affirm  
that it would involve not only a national bon-  
us but a commercial profit.

We have already devoted much of our  
space to an elaborate consideration of the  
practical bearings of the subject, and gradu-  
ally we perceive that our labours are begin-  
ning to call forth other labourers into the  
field. We shall from time to time note such  
signs of growing interest. We have done  
so as regards the American press; we shall  
now follow the same course as respects the  
expressions of opinion on the part of our con-  
temporaries at home, in the provinces, and in  
Scotland. In the last number of the "Scot-  
tish Railway Gazette—a spirited journal, de-  
voted specially to the consideration of matters  
connected with railways in Scotland, and  
generally to the discussion of railway pro-  
gress—the pamphlet on Railway Coloniza-  
tion, reprinted from this journal, has sug-  
gested an ample review on the subject, from  
which we will a few extracts.

We first of all give insertion to the critic's com-  
mendations of the plans submitted in the Monthly  
Railway Record, and we shall, therefore,  
ungratefully devote a few lines to an impor-  
tant omission in his estimate and analysis.  
It is observed retroactively, that "It is quite  
manifest that Colonial prosperity operates  
beneficially on the mother country. It is one  
of the grand arguments for Colonization that  
it tends to produce this result. It is one of  
the most feasible and prominent of economi-  
cal projects, that Great Britain should en-  
courage the removal of a portion of the people to  
the vast regions which belong to the Crown,  
and are subject to our laws. Under the  
system recommended, our fellow-citizens  
would be cared for by the same Government  
which had protected them in the land of their  
fathers."

### Provincial Parliament.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Road Committee have presented their  
Report, and recommended that the sum of  
£32,500 be expended for repairing and im-  
proving the Roads in the Province.

**Great Roads—Charlotte.**  
Saint John to St. Andrews £700 0 0  
£200 of which to be applied  
for the improvement and  
extension of the Steam Ferry  
Landings in connection with  
the Road.

Fredericton to St. Andrews 600 0 0  
Waweg to St. Stephen 150 0 0  
Oak Bay to Eel River 550 0 0

**Special Grants.**  
Oak Bay to Rois 200 0 0  
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge 50 0 0  
Moore's Mills to McAnn's corner 50 0 0  
For the Cammore Bridge at St. James 25 0 0  
For the Dipper Harbour Road, from  
the St. Andrews Road, past the  
Dipper Harbour Church, through  
Moore's Bay Settlement, to the  
Counties of Saint John and  
Charlotte, to the Basin 75 0 0

**Charlotte—Bye Roads** 1,357 10 0  
The Committee also recommend, that in  
all cases where new Bridges are to be erected,  
if practicable, Stone should be used in-  
stead of Wood materials, for although the  
first outlay would be materially increased, a  
great saving would in the end be effected.  
The Post Office Committee have reported,  
and recommended a grant  
To the Grand Manan Packet of £100  
To the St. Andrews & Fredericton Stage for  
this year. £100

**Teachers of Schools.**  
Resolved that be granted to the fol-  
lowing Schoolmasters and Mistresses:—  
To Matilda Moore, St. David 15  
Elizabeth Albee, St. Stephen 30  
James Muirhead, St. George 15  
Ann Lester, St. Stephen 10  
Lucy A. Burns, St. Stephen 10  
Lavina Love, for her late husband  
George McKenzie, St. George 30  
James West, West Isles 5  
Amy G. Campbell, St. Andrews 5  
Sarah Kelly, St. Stephen £16 13 4

### FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The French whaler *Gange* was struck  
by lightning, off Hanaiei, by which two men  
were killed, and the ship much injured.

Accounts from the Kamshatka whale fleet  
were bad. There had been several shocks  
of earthquake in that region, which is sup-  
posed to have frightened the whales from  
their usual haunts.

**Massacre at the Society Islands.**—Capt.  
Ricardi and crew, of a small French schoo-  
ner, have been massacred by the natives of  
"Barclay de Tolly," one of the Pomotu  
Islands, a dependency of Queen Pomare. A  
French war-steamer visited the island and  
brought away 20 natives. They were tried  
by the authorities at Tahiti. Ten had been  
acquitted, four sentenced to forced labor for  
life, and six condemned to death.—Of the  
latter six, three were reprieved until their  
cause should be pleaded before the King of  
France. The remaining three under sen-  
tence of death, were conveyed in a war-  
steamer to their native island, there to be  
executed. They were accompanied by the  
Rev. Mr. Thompson, English missionary.  
On trial it appears that all were implicated in  
the massacre. They acknowledge the deed  
but plead in extenuation that formerly Capt.  
Ricardi had fired upon some of their canoes  
and killed some of their people. This Ri-  
cardi had been for a long time notorious for  
his hostility to the natives. He was con-  
nected with the famous "dog" affair at Tahiti,  
and was the prime instigator of the bloody  
affair at Huahine in the spring of 1846,  
when the French burnt the town, and lost  
more than 100 of their men, while only a  
few of the natives were killed. Ricardi's  
death appears a most remarkable instance of  
retributive justice executed by those toward  
whom he manifested such bitter hostility.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Liverpool, February 26.

Intelligence of a most important character  
has been received from Paris during the past  
few days. Violent disturbances have broken  
out, in consequence of the determination of  
the government to prevent the Reform Ban-  
quet which was to have been held on Tues-  
day last. The Ministry has resigned, and  
the greatest possible confusion prevails.  
Elsewhere we have given ample details of  
this event.

Scarcely less important in its consequences  
upon the peace of Europe is the decision of  
the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas has grown  
more cautious in his declining days. He is  
by no means anxious just now to buckle on  
his armour, even in the cause of despotism,  
or to serve his beloved-cousin—Austria. In  
vain does Metternich beg for a renewal of  
the intimacy of by-gone times, and seek to  
enter into an alliance, "offensive and defen-  
sive," with the *Czar*. He respectfully de-  
clines the advances of the bankrupt state.  
He cannot even afford a loan; but still, to  
serve an old ally, he is willing to invest some  
of his surplus roubles in the Austrian funds.  
Lord Palmerston might well exult last Tues-  
day in the House of Commons. The hero  
of the Holy Alliance is therefore left to con-  
tend with Italian hatred, domestic discontent,  
and a bankrupt exchequer, as best he may.

No wonder that, under these circumstances,  
he assumes a moderation which is fatal to  
his influence. The power of money is great.  
We have seen what it has lately accomplish-  
ed at home. But it will be somewhat of a  
novelty should we see the great despot of  
southern Europe, like modern Whig states-  
men, become the victim of a bottomless ex-  
chequer.—**Charles Wilmer's European Mail.**  
The cotton market in Liverpool has exhib-  
ited signs of weakness since Friday last,  
and prices for American descriptions, which  
have been offered freely, have receded an  
eighth per lb. The transactions in the Liver-  
pool corn market are becoming more nume-  
rous, and in anticipation of the renewed op-  
erations of the duty, prices have an upward  
tendency. The duties will come into opera-  
tion on Wednesday next, the 1st March, and  
will continue in force until the year 1849,  
when all duties will cease, except a Registra-  
tion Duty of 1s. a quarter. The maximum  
Duty on Wheat is 10s. a quarter.

The commercial intelligence from India  
by the overland mail is precisely of the na-  
ture, which we ought to expect. The Cal-  
cutta failures had produced distrust, followed  
by stagnation of business, and accompanied  
by a tendency to force exports of produce.  
But at the same time general credit appeared  
to stand the severe ordeal, and there was a  
probability of a revival of demand for cotton  
and other goods, as soon as matters became  
tranquil, and business recovered the great  
shock given to it by our home failures.

The advices from India state that the duty  
on the export of cotton to China had been in-  
creased. The cotton of India will thus be all  
the better enabled to maintain its ground a-  
gainst the competition of American prod-  
ucts by which it was seriously threatened to be  
superceded some two or three years ago,  
when the prices of American grown were so  
extensively depressed, both in European and  
the home markets. Complaints were made

that by this abolition of duty, foreign, that is  
American, vessels would be enabled to load  
in India with cotton to the detriment of Brit-  
ish shipping.

### READING THE NEWSPAPER.

At a soiree of the Blandford Institution, at  
which Lord Portman presided, the Hon. and  
Rev. S. G. Osborne, in the course of a speech  
to the company, said—He had been asked the  
question, "Do you think it right to encourage  
the middling and lower classes of your neigh-  
bourhood in reading newspapers?—do you  
think it a profitable employment for the even-  
ings of those who, having been employed in  
their professions during the day, have but  
little time to acquire knowledge?" He [Mr.  
Osborne] was one of those who considered  
that a knowledge of the constitution of Eng-  
land was one of the first and most valuable  
species of knowledge which the middling  
classes could attain. He would have them  
gain their own information from the same  
sources as the upper classes, in order that they  
might acquire their particular bias through  
the same medium as the upper classes ob-  
tained theirs. He would not leave the mid-  
dling classes to chance, but endeavour to form  
their judgments from the proper sources, not  
leaving them to depend upon themselves.—  
And, after all, what was the newspaper? It  
was not only a record of the passing day, it  
was a comment on man's passing life; and if  
sometimes they might gather that which  
might be turned to evil, that man must have  
a dull disposition indeed who could not gather  
some useful knowledge from the study of abun-  
dantly of each day. If they took the  
newspaper merely as the ground for idle po-  
litical debates, they would destroy the useful-  
ness of their reading. But if they used them  
as records of events, and observed the opini-  
ons of men of talent on one side and the  
other—using their judgments, and not allow-  
ing themselves to be carried away by any  
personal or party bias, they would find new-  
papers useful and instructive reading, and  
would gather much from them as to the  
general progress of the community. The  
reading of the daily papers would, in his  
opinion, make them more useful members of  
society, and more admire the constitution of  
this country, which had raised it to such  
eminence among nations. It would teach  
them to admire the justice, the honour, and  
the integrity of those who administer the law  
without one spot to sully their character. It  
would enable them to observe from day to  
day the operations of the law, and to feel a  
just reason to be proud that nowhere are the  
rights of the middling and poorer classes more  
religiously preserved than in this country.—  
He (Mr. Osborne) would not make them  
politicians, but he would make them proud  
of their country. He would enable the mid-  
dling classes to read the papers in order that  
they might be a check upon those above them  
—that they might be able to separate that  
which was false and selfish from that which  
was true. It will make them feel how they  
are connected with passing events, and will  
enable them to give praise where it was due,  
and throw into the scale of disgrace their con-  
tempt for those whom they saw betraying  
their rights.

**Encounter with Wolves.**—The Miramichi  
Gleaner says:—It will be seen by the fol-  
lowing communication which has been handed  
us for publication, that these rapacious ani-  
mals (wolves) have again revisited this coun-  
ty. On the night of the 25th Feb., at two  
young lads belonging to Newcastle, one  
named John Landy, and other Thos. Copp,  
were going along the Portage Road from the  
Copp settlement, they were suddenly startled  
by a fierce howl and great bustle in the  
woods, within a few rods of where they were  
walking. Presently a large Cariboo leaped  
out on the road before them, followed by five  
or six Wolves, who were striving to turn the  
Cariboo into the woods again, but he endea-  
voured to keep the road. They were with-  
in two miles of Laurence Grenan's camp, on  
block ten, and when they arrived within a  
few yards of the camp, they found the Cariboo  
gasping with a hole torn in his side, de-  
bout 12 inches long, and several others on  
his body. The Wolves did not wait to take  
"supper," but started to the woods where  
they saw the people belonging to the camp,  
who watched all night with loaded guns,  
but they did not return. The Cariboo would  
weigh between 3 and 4 cwt.

Woman was made of the rib out of the side  
of Adam; not made out of his head to top  
him—not out of his feet to be trampled upon  
by him, but under his arm to be protected,  
and near his heart to be loved.

A lively Irish writer speaks of "a dish of  
potatoes roasted on the turf ashes, just burst-  
ing their drab surmounts and exposing the deli-  
cate whiteness of their meaty bosoms."

My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste  
in wearing another woman's hair on your  
head, said a man to his wife. "My dear  
Polly, I am equally astonished that you persist in  
wearing another sheep's wool on your back."



## European Intelligence.

**North American Passenger.**—A bill with the above title has just been published on the subject of the regulation of, and making further provision for, the carriage of passengers by sea to North America. It was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first clause enacts that no ship carrying passengers from any part of place in the United Kingdom to the eastern coast of North America, or the islands adjacent, shall carry more passengers than in the proportion of one passenger to every two tons of the registered tonnage of such ship; also that the space occupied by the passengers, and unoccupied by stores not being the personal luggage of the passengers, shall be, on the lower deck or platform, in the ratio of one passenger to every 12 clear superficial feet, and under the poop or orlop deck, if any, one passenger for every 30 superficial feet. A penalty of £5 is imposed for every infraction of such regulation. By the second clause it is provided that two children under the age of 11 shall be computed as one passenger. By the third clause it is enacted that the Queen in Council may prescribe the rules to be observed on board such emigrant ships, and also make regulations as to the duties and powers of the superintendent of emigrants. By the fourth clause, each passenger is to be supplied with, at least, three quarts of water, a day, and at least twice a week with 3½ lb. of beef or pork, or 3½ lb. of mutton or mutton, and in addition thereto 6 lb. of bread, flour, biscuit, oatmeal, or rice. Potatoes, however, may be substituted for all or any part of the additional six pounds at the rate of 5 lb. of potatoes for 1 lb. of bread, biscuit, &c., and no ship is to be allowed to clear without such proportion of provisions for the passengers for the period of at least ten days. The sixth clause provides that a superintendent of emigrants is to be taken in every ship carrying as many as 100 passengers, and that due notice—eight days for England, and fourteen for Ireland—is to be given to the Colonial and Land Emigration Commissioners of the sailing of such ship. The eighth clause provides that the superintendent shall be entitled on each voyage to receive from the master £20, and 1s. for every passenger landed alive. By the ninth clause the superintendent has the power of punishing any passenger who shall fail to obey the rules and regulations made under the authority of the order in council, by depriving him of half his daily rations, or ordering him to be confined in irons for a certain number of hours.

**Japan Debt Decision by the Privy Council.**—The important appeal case of the Bank of Australia against the Bank of Australia, in Australia, has been decided by the Privy Council in favour of the former bank. The judgment is an important one as regards the rights and liabilities of banks in the colonies. The Bank of Australasia made advances to the Bank of Australia a large amount, which on the latter bank failing to pay, the proprietors refused to pay, alleging that their directors had no authority to incur the debt, and that the bank of Australasia ought to have seen to the application of the money. The loan with interest amounted to about £200,000. An action having been brought for the recovery of the sum in the colony, the judge ruled that the proprietors of the Bank of Australia had a right to repudiate the debt of their directors, and hence the present appeal to the Privy Council. The judgment delivered on Tuesday last, sets aside this decision, and makes all the proprietors of the bank liable for the debt, thereby establishing the same law for joint stock banks in the colonies as that which prevails here.

**The new Canadian Ministry is, according to the Toronto Globe of the 11th, composed as follows:**  
President of the Council, Hon. J. Leslie.  
Provincial Secretary, Hon. R. B. Sullivan.  
Attorney General, West, Hon. R. Baldwin.  
Attorney General, East, Hon. L. H. Lafontaine.  
Solicitor General, East, Hon. T. C. Aylwin.  
Solicitor General, West, Hon. W. H. Blake.  
Comptroller of Crown Lands, Hon. J. H. Ross.  
Deputy Comptroller, Hon. L. M. Viger.  
Inspector General, Hon. F. Hincks.  
Joint Commissioners of the Hon. Dr. Tache.  
Public Works, Hon. M. Cameron.  
Speaker of the House, Hon. R. E. Caron.

**Proposed Colonial Postal Arrangements.**—The New Brunswick says:—We have received a copy of the report of the commission on the proposed new colonial postal arrangements, made to the Governor General of British North America. The plan proposed by the Commissioners is briefly as follows:—  
1. To establish an office of central audit in Canada, of which the postmaster general of that province is to be at the head. The duties of the office are, to audit the postal accounts of the several provinces quarterly; to collect and transmit to England the balance due on the packet postage; in connection with the chief officers of the department in the other three provinces to make contracts and arrangements for the transmission of the mails along the chief or central route. The expenses of the office, (except the salary of the chief officer, which is to be borne by Canada alone), is to be apportioned among the several provinces, in proportion to their gross collections, exclusive of packet postage.  
2. The departments in the several provinces to be entirely distinct, each under the control of and bound to report to its own government, and subject to the reservations of the preceding clause, having power to arrange and contract for the cost of its own post office arrangements, and to retain all its collections, including pre-paid letters, the balance due on packet postage excepted, which shall

be transmitted quarterly to the central office.  
3. The postal rates on the shipping service, per half ton, to be fixed by the Governor General, and the limits of the several provinces. Of this two pence sterling is to be retained as the provincial charge.  
4. Other than packet letters to pay three pence currency per half ounce for distance, and for those forwarded by sea, and, if shipped in excess of the regular packet, six pence currency for all greater distances.  
5. Newspapers and other printed papers to be transmitted at special rates, but each province department may, on application of the Legislature, direct that they may be sent to the post office of said department free.  
6. Prepayment to be optional where not required by foreign regulations.  
7. All banking abolished.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

**Report of the Committee on the Fisheries.**—Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed on the 10th day of January last to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries of this Province, submitted the following Report:—  
“They have had before them the Petitions of John Woolgar and eight hundred and six others, inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, and William Olive and one hundred and fifty others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City and County of Saint John, praying that Legislative Bounty may be granted for the encouragement of the Fisheries of the Province.”

“When the Committee took into consideration the valuable Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, now principally occupied by American citizens, encouraged by the liberal bounty granted by their Government, which at the same time imposes high duties upon the importation of all fish caught and cured by British subjects, and when, moreover, it is apparent that the Provincial Fisheries, instead of exhibiting signs of improvement, are gradually falling off—the Experts at present being only about one fifth of what they were thirty years ago—they cannot avoid the conclusion, that the encouragement held out by the Americans has rendered our competition too oppressive, that many of our fishermen have been compelled to leave the Province, and from under the American flag. Whether, in this state of affairs, it must be evident that our Fisheries, by proper encouragement and wise regulations, might become one of the most important as well as the most permanent of the Provincial resources, adding greatly to the general wealth, supplying an article of Export and affording the advantage of a plentiful supply of cheap, wholesome and nutritious food, the subject deserves the gravest consideration, and particularly at a period when repeated failures of the Crops have taken into consideration.”

“The Committee are therefore of opinion, that it is incumbent upon the Legislature to give all the encouragement to the prosecution of the Fisheries not by permitting the use of Foreign articles free of duty, as the uprisings of fraud upon the Revenue, and injuries to other branches of domestic industry, but by granting a liberal Bounty, to be held out as a direct and positive inducement to fishers. Vessels for the Fisheries, and in accordance with this opinion, the Committee submit a Bill, granting a Bounty on the value of such craft as may be employed.”

“At the present time, when the general business of the Province is greatly depressed, encouragement to the Fisheries will give employment to Shipwrights and other tradesmen, in building and fitting out small vessels, and will create a demand for Salt and other articles, thereby furnishing freight to Vessels in the British and West India Trade; affording an article of Export to the West Indies, South America, and other countries, in exchange for their productions; and affording a nursery for Seamen to man our ships.”

“One of the Petitions before referred to has also brought under the notice of your Committee, certain disturbances which have occurred among parties engaged in the Herring Fishery in the neighbourhood of Grand Manan, and has suggested the necessity of appointing a Superintendent to take cognizance of all matters connected with breaches of the Peace in that vicinity; the Committee are of opinion, that an occasional visit of a Revenue Vessel during the season would have a tendency to prevent those renewed outrages.”

**Post Office.**—The Committee on Post Office Affairs have made a first report to the House. They recommend a continuance of the grants of last year for post communications with an increase in the amounts in some instances. On the subject of the management of the Post Office in the Province, the Committee state that they are not prepared to submit any project until information is received of the nature of the measure proposed by his Lordship the Governor General.

**Agriculture.**—The Committee on the Agricultural Interests have also submitted a report, in which they recommend that the usual allowances be granted for the erection of Oat Mills in the parish of Andover, Carleton County, and at Stanley County or York, but decline recommending Legislative aid towards the erection of an Oat Mill in the Parish of Lancaster in this County. The Committee recommended the usual grants to Agricultural Societies, and the appropriation of £550 as premiums for the importation of two thoroughbred and one Cleveland Bay Stallion.

**Colonial Comptroller of Customs and Navigation.**—The import duties which have been hitherto levied under the British

Act on goods imported into the Colonies have been reported, the House of the Assembly have concurred in the recommendation of the Commissioners, that for the performance of the various functions which will still remain to be executed by the officers, respectively of the collection of the duties, and notwithstanding the importance of the duties, and the authority of the Commissioners shall be stationed in each County, with the designation of Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and that it shall be the duty of this officer to attend to the due observance of all provisions of the Imperial laws relating to the importation of foreign shipping, to the receipt of vessels, entering, leaving, and anchoring, whether British or foreign, and to the issue of any requisite certificates of clearance, and of origin of produce, or otherwise, in order to the admission of goods entered into the United Kingdom, or to other British possessions.

## COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.  
Mr. Editor.—By publishing the following notice of the presentation of a Book at Chatham, I think you will oblige yours, A SON.

St. George, Mar. 21st, 1848.  
A public presentation of a Bible, by the Ladies of this village, to the Chatham Division Sons of Temperance, took place on Tuesday evening last, in the Baptist Meeting House, which was filled to overflowing at an early hour, and quite a number could not obtain seats.

The “Sons” appeared in the regalia of the “order,” and occupied the nave, with the exception of the officers who were seated immediately in front of the Desk. The ceremony was preceded by prayer and singing, after which the Conductor introduced Mrs. G. H. Mowrey, who with a very becoming address, presented the Bible to P. W. P. Mr. H. E. Scrymgeour, by whom a suitable reply was made on behalf of the Division.

The audience were entertained during the evening with several very appropriate addresses, interspersed with hymns. It is due to those who are unfavorable to our institution, to say, that the disposition manifested on their part upon this occasion was such as should merit the thanks of the members of the Division, and we are not without hope, that this public demonstration of the purity of our intention, will redound to the credit of the Order, and to the advancement of the cause of Temperance.

The following is the presentation Address, with the reply:

Past Worthy Patriarch, Officers, and Members of Chatham Division.  
In behalf of the Ladies of this Village, who have the honor to be connected with members of this society, and whom I am chosen to represent, allow me to present to you this volume of the “SACRED SCRIPTURES,” and as you read and reflect, may the truths therein written, and the examples here set forth, ever stimulate you to Love, Purity and Fidelity, and as a band of Brothers, may its promises, strengthen, and guide you, onward, and upward, through life, and finally direct you to Him, who first gave to us this precious boon. Then—

Accept this gift, “were never far from all the good and goodly things that are in the world.”  
That is our Mother’s counsel to us.  
Nay! were the Skin one Chrystalline!  
The Earth one golden ball!  
And dwell all the stars of night,  
This Book were worth them all!

To which P. W. P. Scrymgeour, replied:

“Ladies, any attempt to express our gratitude would fall far beneath that which we owe to you in return for this priceless gift—priceless not only on account of its containing the inspired language of the Holy Prophets, and the testament of a dying Saviour, but also on account of the Donor, of them whose cause we have espoused, and whom we above all others have felt the cruel and desolating effects of intemperance; with what crushing power has this peace-destroying vice, fallen upon their defenceless heads; coming from such a source, not with any flimsy eulogy of the tongue, but with the silent eloquence of the heart; what language I would ask, can convey so touching an appeal to the soul of every Son of Temperance, how should it remind us of the importance of the cause which we have espoused, a cause in which the honor of God, and the dearest interests of men are both involved; and as the basis of our order rests alone upon the teachings of this blessed book, may we by studying its pages, be stimulated to display in all their enthusiasm, those principles of benevolence which we are united to perpetuate.” May we endeavor to imitate the examples of that great man whom we have adopted as the patron of our Division, who when the thunderings of a hostile world rolled over his head, and the political horizon seemed to grow thicker and darker around that sea-girt Isle, which had for a thousand years witnessed the battle and the storm, and the internal commotion of the nation threatened its entire dissolution—looked up and smiled and the storm, “his strength was in his high resolve, his trust was in the Lord.” He had studied the faithful records of that sacred book, and had learned therefrom, the fate of those nations who trusted not in the living God; he had there learned that the property and freedom of a nation, consisted not in its great conquests, or the number of its slaves, and had formed the high resolve, that his life should be spent in the endeavour to make civil and religious liberty commensurate with British soil, and how nobly did he redeem his pledge; his voice was ever raised in behalf of the manacled slave, and his dying breath was spent in denouncing an unhol-

war, which his Country was prosecuting against an enlightened and a kindred nation. Ladies,—As Sons of Chatham we receive and appreciate your gift, and trust that under its benign influence we shall be strengthened to go forth and war our fellow man from error’s path, may we make it the chief study of ourselves, and never deviate from its principles, and it will direct us to that haven of rest, where sorrow is never known, and where love and harmony reign forever.”

## THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, March 20, 1848.

**Charlottetown County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.  
Director next week—George D. Street.  
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.  
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**St. Andrews.**  
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.  
St. Andrews, Esq., President.  
Director this week—John Aymar.  
J. W. Moore, Agent.  
Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.  
Director next week—S. Hill.  
Discount Day—SATURDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

## LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26. Montreal, Mar. 15.  
London, Feb. 26. Quebec, Mar. 16.  
Edinburgh, Feb. 21. Halifax, Mar. 22.  
Paris, Feb. 24. New York, Mar. 22.  
Toronto, Mar. 14. Boston, Mar. 23.

**LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.**—On the 18th the House of Assembly, after some discussion, passed a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Police Force in the parish of Portland. The Bill contains upwards of sixty sections, and a table of fees, giving a salary of £300 per annum to a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Mr. Riches, who had introduced a measure for the removal of the Seat of Government to Saint John, was next introduced by that gentleman, in a resolution, that an Address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to appoint two or more commissioners to enquire into and make an estimate, during the recess, of the probable expense which would be incurred in accomplishing this object. In moving this resolution he made a lengthy speech bringing forward every argument possible—He was replied to by Mr. L. A. Wilnot in a masterly speech upsetting his arguments, and also by Messrs. Street, Brown, Boyd, Thomson, Woodward, Hayward and others. Mr. Street moving an amendment to the effect—that the removal of the Seat of Government to Saint John would produce no public benefit—it was unnecessary to appoint commissioners—For the amendment was rejected—The House then voted 24 Nays to 10—among the yeas we notice Mr. Partelow’s name—and Mr. J. Earle who was absent during the debate requested his name to be placed among the yeas, which the Speaker deemed improper—as it would be a bad precedent.

On the 21st a bill passed the House in explanation of the Revenue Bill. A grant to the Roman Catholic School in St. Andrews also passed the House.  
Mr. Brown brought forward the claim of the Messrs. Porter, being firmly resolved to have justice done to these gentlemen, the discussion was postponed until the next day, at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Baillie, he promising to throw as much light on the case as it was possible.

On the 22d £100 was voted for the improvement of Dark Harbour, Grand Manan.  
Mr. Brown then brought forward the case of the Messrs. Porters, in a long speech in which he laid the whole matter clearly and favorably before the House—He was listened to with attention—and a lengthy debate followed in which the claims of the Messrs. Porter were ably advocated by Mr. Brown and his three colleagues from this County, also by the Hon. Mr. Baillie and many other members and £500 granted which was carried by the casting vote of the chairman. We are happy to add that the grant has since passed the Council, and congratulate our friends on their success—the credit of which may with justice be attributed to the untiring exertions and ability of our respected member Mr. Brown.

On the 23d a bill for the establishment of Boards of Health in the respective Counties passed.  
We beg leave to direct attention to Messrs. Doherty & Tavish’s extensive sale

**ORDINATION OF THE REV. W. STEWART.**  
On Wednesday last, the 23d inst., the Presbytery of St. John met in the Scotch church here at 11 o’clock preparatory to the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Stewart, as Minister of the Church of Scotland within their bounds. The documents required by the laws of the Church being submitted to the Presbytery by their clerk, were regular and sustained. Mr. Stewart then delivered the following discourses on subjects which had been formerly prescribed viz. *Homily, Exegesis, Exercise and Addition, Exegesis, and Popular Sermon*, which were highly satisfactory. He afterwards underwent a searching examination in Greek, Hebrew, Church History and Divinity. The Presbytery adjourned at 2 o’clock, to meet again at half past 3. The Rev. Mr. Stewart then preached before the large congregation assembled, from 2 Cor. chap. 5, ver. 11, “knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men.” After which the Rev. Mr. Ross gave from the pulpit an account of Mr. Stewart’s appointment by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and his acceptance of it. He then proposed the questions prescribed by the Church to the Candidate for Ordination, and these being answered, Mr. Stewart was solemnly set apart to the office of the Holy Ministry by Prayer and the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. This was followed by an address from Mr. Ross on the object of the Gospel Ministry, and the means by which these objects are most likely to be secured. The whole service left upon the minds of all who witnessed it, a deep impression of the simplicity, yet solemn and spiritual character of Presbyterianism, and primitive ordination in the church of Christ.

We learn from a private letter received in town, dated Fredericton, 25th March, that in consequence of the weak state of His Excellency’s health, the Legislature has been ordered to St. John, to receive his assent to the Revenue Bill, &c. and there be prorogued. If such be the case, the local business of the country will be left unfinished for a short time, until the House is called together again, by the new Governor.

Subscribers indebted to us for the last year, and upwards—are informed that they will be called upon to pay their respective accounts—immediately when we trust they will be prepared to meet our collector—Forbearance in these matters, has long since ceased, with us, to be a virtue—the longer we wait the loss prospect there is of being paid. We trust that our friends will cheerfully respond to this appeal. The man who can take a paper for years, and frame excuses when called upon annually to pay for it, should be landed over to the tormentors.

On Monday last, a man named Linnor was brought before Justice Hatheway charged with stealing a ham from the shop of Mr. James Healy. The theft having been proved, the prisoner was sentenced to one month’s imprisonment in jail.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—In future, no letters will be taken from the Post Office, unless they are POST PAID.

**DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.**—On Thursday last, Judson Union No. 2, Daughters of Temperance, was organized and installed by Miss Shibley D.G.P.S. of Floral Union, assisted by other daughters of the same Union. The ceremony took place in the “Sons” Division room, when the Union opened with eighteen members. The following Ladies were duly installed office-bearers for this term.

Mrs. J. Bradford, P.S., Mrs. C. Stevenson A.R.S., Mrs. T. Simpson, R.S., Mrs. W. Irwin A.R.S., Miss O’Hara, F.S., Mrs. Cole, T., Miss G. Berry, G. Miss Bailey, A.C., Mrs. R. Alexander, I.G., Mrs. J. Stevenson, O.G., Mrs. Robert Stevenson, was appointed P.P.S.

We understand that Alfred Reid, Esquire Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has presented the Church at Stanley with a Bell, to call the scattered congregation to the House of Prayer in that wilderness settlement. This liberal donation must be highly prized by the Minister and parishioners, especially as Mr. Reid will soon leave our shores for another distant Colony.—*Courier.*

Our newly appointed Lieutenant Governor, was presented to Her Majesty, by Earl Grey, on the 23rd of Feb. and had the honor of kissing hands on his appointment.

**ANOTHER ROBBERY.**—On Saturday night, the Auction Room of Mr. J. Lordy, in King Street, was robbed of several gold watches and other articles, amounting in value to £40 or £50. The thief is supposed to have been secreted in the premises when they were closed in the evening. This is the second time Mr. L’s place has been robbed within a short time.—[New Brunswick.]

We learn that a case of Small Pox has been discovered in this City, the patient being a child, who caught the disease from its parents. The parties arrived here a short time ago in the steamer Admiral from Boston. At a special meeting of the Common Council, the Health Officer was ordered to remove the child to a place of safety, vaccinate the other

members of the family, and the apartments, and precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

We commend the following notice of our readers, and are obliged to try the remedy. The above certificate was a strong, of immediate vicinity as a successful practitioner.

**DR. E. J. ST. JOHN.**  
At St. John, on the 27th day of her age, Frederick R. St. John, Esq., eldest daughter of the late Mr. St. John, in the 41st year of her age.

**DR. E. J. ST. JOHN.**  
March 23—St. John, Esq., eldest daughter of the late Mr. St. John, in the 41st year of her age.

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